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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

National Affairs.

The Secretary of War to the President of the United States.

Department of War, Dec. 1824.

Sir: In compliance with your directions, I herewith transmit reports from the various branches of the Military Establishment, lettered from A to K, which contain a full statement of the administration of that portion of the public service which is confided to the Department of War. The reports afford satisfactory evidence, that a high degree of excellence has been attained in the administration of the different branches of the Department. Not an instance of defalcation, or loss, has thus far occurred, and there is every reason to believe that the disbursements of the year will be made without the loss of a cent to the Government. The accounts have already been rendered for nearly all the money which has been drawn from the Treasury in the three first quarters of the year, on account of the army, fortifications, ordnance, and Indian affairs, and it is anticipated, with confidence, that the accounts of the whole of the disbursements, these quarters, will be rendered before the termination of the year. The old unsettled accounts of the Department which, at the commencement of the present administration, amounted to $45,111,123, have been reduced to $3,136,991; and further accumulation is effectually prevented in the Department by strict fidelity and punctuality in expenditure and settlement of accounts.

In order to improve the discipline of the artillery, eleven companies have been collected at Fortress Monroe, at Old Point Comfort, which have been formed into a corps as a school of practice for the artillery. The dispersed condition of the artillery rendered the measure necessary to the improvement of its discipline. By passing the whole corps, in succession, through the school, a degree of perfection will be given to the discipline of the artillery, nearly, if not quite, equal to that which could be attained, were it practicable to collect it into one body, instead of being dispersed, as it is, in garrisons in the different fortresses along the whole line of the coast. To carry the arrangement into full effect, will require the aid of Congress. An appropriation, in particular, will be necessary to furnish horses for instruction in the light artillery exercise, which may also be used in instructing the cavalry drill; a branch of service in which the army is now without skill or instruction.

A board of officers has been constituted to revise the book of field exercise and manœuvres of infantry, which was adopted at the close of the late war, in order to a new and more correct edition; and to adapt it, as far as practicable, to the service of militia. It is proposed also, to add to it a system of light infantry and cavalry drill, and to correct and enlarge the military rules and regulations, so as to render them as perfect as is practicable with our present experience.

The organization of the Indian Department has been much improved in the course of the year; the beneficial effects of which is already apparent in its improved administration.

The hostilities of the remote tribes on the Missouri still continue, and has extended in some degree to those on the upper Missouri and the upper lakes. The continued hostility among the various tribes themselves in that quarter, it is believed, has contributed, in no small degree, to the murder of our citizens and depredations on their property which have occurred; and measures have been taken to effect, if possible, a general pacification among them.

The season was too far advanced when the act passed to carry into effect the intention of Congress in authorizing treaties to be held with the remote tribes on the Missouri by Commissioners to be appointed by the President, and to be accompanied by a military escort. The Commissioners have, however, been appointed, (General Atkinson and Major O'Fallon, the agent on the Missouri,) and measures adopted to carry the provisions of the act into effect as soon in the spring as the season will admit. It is believed that much good will result from the measure, by giving increased security to our citizens and trade in that remote region; but is feared that nothing short of permanent military posts will afford complete security to either.

The appropriation of the sum of $10,000 annually, for the civilization of the Indians, is producing very beneficial effects, by improving the condition of the various tribes in our neighborhood. Already 32 schools are established in the Indian nations, and for the most part, are well conducted, in which during the present year, 916 youths of both sexes have been instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and all of the ordinary occupations of life. So large a body of well instructed youths, of whom several hundred will annually return to their homes, cannot fail to effect a beneficial change in the condition of this unhappy race.

The acts making appropriation for the repairs of Plymouth beach, the improvements of the entrance into the harbor of Presq' Isle, on Lake Erie, and of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, claimed the early attention of the Department. The execution of the two first of these works was placed under the superintendence of officers of the corps of engineers. The first is nearly completed, and preparatory arrangements have been made for the early execution of the second. An officer, also, of the corps, was assigned to the execution of the act for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, so far as it authorized an experiment to be made in removing the sand-bars which obstructed the navigation of that river. The officer was prepared to make the experiment, but the river remained too full during the fall for a fair trial. Under the other provisions of the act directing measures to be taken to remove the snaggs, sawyers, and planters, which obstruct the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, a contract has been formed, with a gentleman experienced in their navigation, to free both of those rivers from all such obstructions, in conformity with the provisions of the act, for the sum of $60,000, to be paid on the execution of the work. In the contract, it is stipulated, that it shall be executed under the superintendence and inspection of an officer of the corps of Engineers.

In order to carry into effect the act of Congress, of the 30th April last, authorizing the President "To cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, to be made, of the routes of such roads and canals, as he may deem of national importance in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary to the transportation of the public mail," a board was constituted, consisting of General Bernard and Colonel Totten, of the Engineer Corps, and John L. Sullivan, an experienced civil Engineer. It become necessary, in giving orders to the board, under the act, to determine what routes for roads and canals were of "national importance," in the views contemplated by the act, as such only as the President might deem to be of that description, were authorized to be examined and surveyed. In deciding this point, it became necessary to advert to our political system in its distribution of powers and duties between the general and state Governments. In thus regarding our system, it was conceived that all of those routes of roads and canals, which might be fairly considered as falling within the province of any particular state, however useful they might be in a commercial or political view, or to the transportation of the mail, were excluded from the provisions of this act. The states have important duties to perform, in facilitating, by means of roads and canals, commercial and political intercourse among their citizens; and within the spheres of these duties, they are more competent to act than the General Government; and there can be no rational doubt but that, as the population and capital of the several states increase, these powerful means of developing their resources will receive from their respective Legislature due attention. But, as numerous as this class of improvement is, and important as it may be to the General Government, in the discharge of the various duties confided by the constitution to it, there are other improvements not comprehended in it, of a more general character, which are more essentially connected with the performance of its duties, while they are less intimately connected with those belonging to the state governments, and less within their power of execution. It is believed that this class, and this only, was comprehended in the provisions of the act. In projecting the surveys in this view of the subject, the whole Union must be considered as one, and the attention directed, not to those roads and canals which may facilitate intercourse between parts of the same state, but to those which may bind all of the parts together, and the whole with the centre, thereby facilitating commerce and intercourse among the states and enabling the Government to disseminate promptly thro' the mail, information to every part, and to extend protection to the whole. By extending those principles, the line of communication by roads and canals, through the states, the General Government, instead of interfering with the governments within their proper spheres of action, will afford (particularly to those states situated in the interior) the only means of perfecting improvements of similar description, which properly belong to them.

These principles being fixed, it only remained to apply them to our actual geographical position, to determine what particular routes were of "national importance," and which accordingly, the board should be directed to examine, in order to cause surveys, plans, and estimates to be prepared, as directed by the act.

The first and most important, was conceived to be the route for a canal extending from the seat of government, by the Potomac, to the Ohio river, and thence to Lake Erie; and accordingly as soon as the board was organized, it was ordered to examine and cause this important route to be surveyed, Dr. William Howard and Mr. James Shriver, both of whom were well acquainted with the localities of the route, were associated as assistants with the board. Two topographical brigades (all that could be spared from the survey of the coast, for the purpose of fortification,) and one brigade of surveyors, under Mr. Shriver, were placed under the orders of the board.

The examination of the route was completed in September; but the survey will not be finished till the next season. That part of it, however, which is most interesting, the section of the summit level of the Allegany, including its eastern slope, is completed, which, it is hoped, will enable the board to determine, during the present winter, on the practicability of the project. Should it prove practicable, its execution would be of incalculable advantage to the country. It would bind together, by the strongest bond of common interest and security, a very large portion of this Union: but, in order fully to realize its "importance in a national point of view," it will be necessary to advert to some of the more striking geographical features of our country.

The United States may be considered, in a geographical point of view, as consisting of three distinct parts; of which the portion extending along the shores of the Atlantic, and back to the Alleghany mountains, constitutes one; that lying on the Lakes and the St. Lawrence another; and that watered by the Mississippi, including its various branches, the other. These several portions are very distinctly marked by well defined lines, and have naturally but little connexion, particularly in a commercial point of view. It is only by artificial means of communication that this natural separation can be overcome; to effect which much has already been done. The great canal of New-York firmly unites the country of the Lakes with the Atlantic through the channel of the North-River; and the National Road from Cumberland to Wheeling, commenced under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, unites, but more imperfectly, the Western with the Atlantic states. But the complete union of these separate parts, which geographically constitute our country, can only be effected by completion of the projected canal to the Ohio and Lake Erie, by means of which the country lying on the Lakes will be firmly united to that on the Western waters, and both with the Atlantic states, and the whole intimately connected with the centre. These considerations, of themselves, without taking into view others, fairly bring this great work within the provision of the act directing the surveys; but when we extend our views, and consider the Ohio and the Mississippi, with its great branches, but as a prolongation of the canal, it must be admitted to be not only of national importance, but of the very highest national interest, in a commercial, military, and a political point of view. Thus considered, it involves the completion of the improvements of the navigation of both these rivers, which has been commenced under the appropriation of the last session of Congress; and, also, canals round the falls of the Ohio at Louisville, and Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee river; both of which, it is believed, can be executed at a moderate expense. With these improvements, the projected canal would not only unite the three great sections of the country together, as has been pointed out, but would also unite, in the most intimate manner, all of the states on the Lakes and the Western waters among themselves, and give complete effect to whatever improvement may be made by those states individually. The advantages, in fact, from the completion of this single work, as proposed, would be so extended and ramified throughout these great divisions of our country, already containing so large a portion of our population, and destined, in a few generations, to outnumber the most populous states of Europe, as to leave in that quarter no other work for the execution of the general government, excepting only the extension of Cumberland road from Wheeling to St. Louis, which is also conceived to be of "national importance."

The route which is deemed next in importance in a national point of view, is the one extending through the entire of the Atlantic states, including those on the Gulph of Mexico. By adverting to the division of our country through which this route must pass, it will be seen that there is a striking difference in geographical features between the portions which extend south and north of the seat of government, including the Chesapeake bay, with its various arms in the latter division. In the northern parts of the division, all of the great rivers terminate in deep and bold navigable estuaries, while an opposite character distinguishes the mouths of the rivers in the other. This difference gives greater advantages to improvement, by canal, in the northern, and less in the southern division. In the former, it is conceived to be of high national importance to unite its deep and capacious bays by a series of canals; and the Board was accordingly instructed to examine the routes for canals between the Delaware and the Raritan, between Barnstable and Buzzard's bays, and Boston harbour and Naraganset bay. The execution of the very important link, in this line of communication between the Delaware and the Chesapeake, having been already commenced, was not comprehended in the order. The orders will be executed by the Board before the termination of the season. The important results which would follow from the completion of this chain, in a commercial, military, and political point of view, are so striking, that they need not be dwelt on. It would, at all times, in peace and war, afford a prompt, cheap and safe communication between all of the states north of the seat of government, and greatly facilitate their communication with the centre of the Union. The states of New Hampshire and Maine, though lying beyond the point where these improvements would terminate, would not, on that account, less participate in the advantages, as they are no less interested than Massachusetts herself, in avoiding the long and dangerous passage round Cape Cod, which would be effected by the union of Barnstable with Buzzard's bay.

In the section lying south of this, none of these advantages for communication by canals exist. A line of inland navigation extends, it is true, along nearly the whole line of coasts which is susceptible of improvement, and may be rendered highly serviceable, particularly in war, and on that account may be fairly considered of "national importance." The Dismal Swamp canal, from the Chesapeake Bay to Albemarle Sound, which is nearly completed, constitutes a very important link in this navigation. But it is conceived that for the improvement which would best effect the views of congress, would be a durable road, extending from the seat of government to New Orleans, through the Atlantic states: and the board will accordingly receive instructions to examine the route as soon as the next season will permit.

The completion of this work, and the line of canals to the north, would unite the several Atlantic States, including those on the gulf, in a strong bond of union, and connect the whole with the centre, which would also be united, as has been shown, with those on the lakes and western waters, by the improvement projected in that quarter.

These three great works, then, the canal to Ohio and Lake Erie, with the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi, and the canal round the Muscle Shoal; the series of canals connecting the bays north of the seat of government, and a durable road extending from the seat of government to New-Orleans, uniting the whole of the southern Atlantic states, are conceived to be the most important objects within the provisions of the act of the last session. The beneficial effects which would flow from such a system of improvement, would extend directly and immediately to every state in the Union; and the expenditure that would bear a fair proportion to the wealth and population of the several sections of the country, at least, as they will stand a few years hence. When completed, it would greatly facilitate commerce and intercourse among the states, while it would afford to the government the means of transmitting information through the mail promptly to every part, and of giving effectual protection to every portion of our widely extended country.

There are several other routes which, though not essential to the system, are deemed of great importance in a commercial and military point of view, and which the board will receive instructions to examine. Among these, the most prominent is the connexion, wherever it may prove practicable, of the Eastern and Western waters, through the principal rivers discharging themselves into the Atlantic and the Gulph of Mexico: for example, the Alabama and Savannah rivers with the Tennessee, James river with the Kenawa, and the Susquehannah with the Alleghany; which last will be more particularly adverted to in a subsequent part of the report. To these, we may add, the route from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence, and from the river St. John across Florida Neck, to the Gulph of Mexico.—They are both deemed important; but the latter particularly. Should it prove practicable, its beneficial effects would be great, comprehensible and durable. The whole of the Atlantic and Western States would deeply partake in its advantages. Besides the facility of intercourse which it would afford between those states, our trade with Mexico, Guatimala, and the central parts of the continent, would not only be greatly facilitated, but rendered much more secure.

The board have, besides those already mentioned, examined, in conjunction with Pennsylvania commis-

sioners, a route for a canal from the Alleghany to the Susquehannah. In addition to the importance of this route to a large portion of the West, and the state of Pennsylvania, it was thought to possess other and strong claims on the attention of the government. It is believed to be one of the most promising routes to cross the Alleghany by a canal communication, and should that by the Potomac prove impracticable, it might afford the means of effecting the great object intended by the canal projected by that route.

When the various routes to which I have referred are examined and surveyed, and plans and estimates formed, in conformity with the directions of the act, it will present so full a view of the whole subject, as will enable Congress to commence and complete such a system of internal improvement as it may deem proper, with the greatest possible advantage.

In conclusion, I have to remark, that experience has shown, that the Corps of Engineers is too small to perform the various duties which are assigned to it. Its duties has been more than trebled since its establishment, and are increasing every year. During the present year much inconvenience has been experienced for the want of a sufficient number of officers not has been on active duty during the season.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the President of the United States.

United States' Congress.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, January 4.—Mr. Eaton presented the petition of sundry merchants of Nashville, Ten. praying the imposition of a duty of 10 per cent. on sales at auction.

The report of the committee of claims against the petition of Jacob Greer, of N. C. was taken up and agreed to.

Jan. 5.—Mr. Benton presented a petition from the inhabitants of Michilimakinack, in the territory of Michigan, praying the establishment of a separate territorial government, west of the Michigan territory, and north of the state of Illinois; and, on his motion, it was referred to a select committee of three.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, moved that the committee on Military Affairs, to whom the resolution of the honorable gentleman from North-Carolina, respecting the Military Academy at West Point, had been referred, should be discharged from the further consideration of it. The committee, he said, after a careful investigation, were satisfied that the present number of cadets did not exceed a reasonable complement. The resolution proposed to diminish the number, 260, down to the number of representatives in the other House; but the inquiries of the committee did not result in a conviction that it was necessary or expedient to adopt the resolution, and therefore prayed to be discharged from further considering it.

Mr. Macon said that besides the resolution which he had proposed, he was of opinion that measures be taken also for preventing the institution from growing into a *family* establishment. A student there may have a brother, and naturally desire to have his brother with him.—Thus might influence be exerted to confine to particular family connexions the benefit of an institution designed for the general good of the whole United States. Upon this subject, he remarked that he had waited until the close of an administration, before he would offer the resolution, but intended to offer a provision against such abuses at some future period.

Mr. Johnson, in reply, observed that the vacancies were always filled up according to the federal population; nor had the committee found a single instance of two brothers being admitted. The appointments were left to the heads of the departments, who were not only subject to the censure of that body if they abused this trust, but responsible to the whole nation. He moved that the subject lie on the table; which was carried.

Jan. 6.—In pursuance of notice given, Mr. Talbot asked and obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution, "authorizing the purchase of 630 copies of the Journals of the Old Congress;" which was read once, and passed to a second reading.

Jan. 7.—The Senate did not sit to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 4.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Ingham, was taken up, and agreed to, in the following shape:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before Congress, so far as he may deem compatible with the public interest, any correspondence between the Executive departments of this government and the officers of the United States' navy, and other public agents, at or near the ports of South America, on the Pacific ocean; also copies of any memorials or communications which may have been received from the citizens of the United States, in relation to the violation of their neutral rights, by either of the belligerents, and the measures adopted by the officers and agents of the United States, for their protection.

On motion of Mr. Conner, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Lincolnton North-Carolina, by Jacob Fulenwider's, Erwinsville and Mooresborough, to Rutherfordton.

Jan. 5.—The following resolution, offered yesterday, was taken up:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, the documents and proceedings of the Naval Court Martial in the case of Lieut. Weaver, lately held in or near the city of New-York.

On motion the resolution was amended by adding the words "and also of Lieutenant ——."

The resolution was amended, and then agreed to.

Jan. 6.—The House was engaged the best part of this day, on the "Niagara Claims" bill; and on the bill for the punishment of crimes.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire and report to this House, whether the interest of the Government would not be promoted by the establishment of Roads and Levees upon the public lands, specifying such as in their opinion would produce that effect, by imparting to the public lands an increased value, proportioned to the expense of constructing the same.

Jan. 7.—On motion of Mr. Cook, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing one, or more National Penitentiaries, for the confinement and punishment of persons convicted of offences against the United States, to be located at such place or places as shall be most convenient to the different sections of the Union.

Mr. Cook, in explanation of the objects of his resolution, referred to the Judiciary bill now before the House, which present some 40 or 50 cases for punishment, and contended for the necessity of adopting some system which, while it should protect the community from criminal depredations, should, at the same time, introduce a system of punishment less severe than that inflicted under the existing law. If the system he wished could not be organised during the present session, he hoped this incipient measure be adopted.

TREASURY REPORT.

Not having room, at this time, for the whole of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we avail ourselves of the following abstract of its principal items, from the National Journal.

Public Lands.—Of the Public Lands, there were sold at the several Land Offices, during the year 1823, 653,319 acres, for the gross sum of $850,136 26. The gross amount received in 1823, for land sold prior to 1st July, 1820, was $148,423 09; making the total amount received, $998,559 35. The expenses of sales, including commissions and salaries, $71,812 87; the repayments for lands erroneously sold, was $2,153 20; and the payments into the Treasury was $916,523 10.

During the two first quarters of 1824, the quantity sold, was 357,160 acres; for which the gross amount received, was $436,507 36

Moneys received for land from Jan. 1, to June 30,	505,472 58
Incidental expenses of sales,	36,437 25
Repayments to individuals,	493 77
Nett proceeds in first two qrs. of 1824,	468,541 56
Amount paid into the Treasury in first two quarters,	357,410 70
Amount do. third quarter,	411,394 40
Total paid into the Treasury in three quarters of 1824,	768,805 10

Amount of Duties which accrued on Merchandise, &c. of Bounties and Allowances on Salted Fish and of Expenses of Collection, &c. during the year ending Dec 31, 1823.

Duties on Merchandise,	22,376,725 25
do. Tonnage and light money,	88,896 10
do. Passports & clearances,	12,576 00
Debentures issued	4,552,665 70
Drawback on domestic refined sugar, and domestic spirits,	5,790 28
Bounties and allowances,	187,644 58
Gross revenue,	17,732,114 72
Expenses of collection,	723,543 99
Nett revenue,	17,002,570 80
Payments made into the Treasury,	19,038,433 44

The following statement exhibits the value and quantities, respectively, of Merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1823, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported;) and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued that year, from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports and clearances.

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTY AD VALOREM.

931,271	dollars a	7½	per cent	62,845 32
18,933,703	do.	15	do.	2,090,055 45
6,120,269	do.	20	do.	1,224,053 80
15,467,941	do.	25	do.	3,866,985 25
1,645,610	do.	30	do.	493,683 00
38,098,784	do.	20	do.	7,744,622 82

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

1. Wines	1730,105	gal.	av. 22.8	394,416 25
2. Spirits	3702,152	do.	44.7	1,655,326 43
Molasses	14,284,451	do.	5.0	664,222 56
3. Teas	5,796,364	lbs.	30.9	2,105,955 66
Coffee	18,603,330	do.	5.0	930,166 50
4. Sugar	43,309,475	do.	3.02	1,311,004 79
5. Salt	4,449,740	bus.	20.0	889,948 00
6. All other articles				1,813,750 90
				$9,764,792 05
From which deduct, Duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, and difference of calculation				57,011 09
				17,452,403 78
Add 2½ per cent. retained on drawback				126,359 15
Extra duty on merchandise imported in foreign vessels				25,915 42
Discriminating duty on French vessels				7,183 58
Interest on bonds				20,865 18
Storage received				3,714 86
Dutes on merchandise				17,636,441 97
Duties on onnage				71,857 94
Light money				17,038 16
Passports and clearances				12,576 00
				17,737,914 07
Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar xported				2,281 68
Do. do. domestic distilled spirits do.				3,517 60
Gross revenue				17,732,114 79
Expenses of colection				720,543 99
Nett revenue, per statement A.				17,008,570 80

Wines.—The wines imported during the year amounted to 1,730,105 gallons, the duty upon which was $394,416 25. The different quantities were of Madeira, 68,207 galbns; Burgundy, &c. 4,058; Sherry and St. Lucar, 9,252; Lisbon, Oporto, &c. 35,741; Teneriffe, Fayal, &c. 185,111; Claret, 70,795; all others, 1,357,211.

Spirits.—The Spirits imported was 3,702,152 gallons, paying a duty of $1,655,326 43. From grain, of 1st proof, there were 196,138 gallons; 2d proof, 32,928; 3d proof, 40,280; 4th proof, 15,955; 5th proof, 548; from other materials, of 1st and 2d proof, 431,876 gallons; 3d proof, 1,112 062; 4th proof, 1,870,—

Teas.—Of Teas there were of Bohea, 585,864 lbs; Souchong, 1,593,114; Hyson Skin, 1,967,166; Hyson and Young Hyson, 2,384,142; Imperial, 265,525; making a total imported during the year 1823, of 6,796,511 lbs.

Sugars.—The imports of Sugar amounted to 42,137,421 lbs. of Brown, and 1,172,054 lbs. of White Clayed.

Salt.—The whole amount of Salt imported was 5,435,449 bushels.

Amount of American and Foreign Tonnage, employed in the Foreign Trade of the United States, during the year ending December 31, 1823.

American Tonnage in Foreign Trade	Tons	1,490,332
Foreign do.	do.	118,691
Total Ton. employed in the foreign trade of the U. S.		1,609,023

Proportion of Foreign Tonnage to the whole amount of Tonnage employed in the Foreign Trade of the United States, 7.3 to 100.

The Secretary concludes his report with the following observations:

It will be perceived, that, excluding the loans, the annual average receipts, in those years, may be estimated at $21,700,000 00; and, upon the date already shown, the annual revenue, in subsequent years, may also be estimated at $21,500,000 00. Should no important change be made in the existing national establishments, the ordinary annual expenditures, exclusive of what may be required for the erection of fortifications, and the increase of the Navy, may be estimated at about $13,500,000 00. Thus, after providing for the annual demands for the payment of the principle and interest of the public debt, and for all the ordinary expenses of the Government, there will remain, for the next eleven years, an annual surplus of about $3,000,000; which, after the extinction of the debt in the year 1835, will receive an annual addition of the $10,000,000 now appropriated to the public debt: which surplusses may be applied to such objects, conductive to the common defence and general welfare of the nation, as may be within the constitutional powers of Congress, and as they, in their wisdom, may deem proper.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 31, 1824.

France, though not the native land of the vine, has, at the present day, almost four million acres devoted to its cultivation. The average production of these immense vineyards, is about one thousand million gallons: and the whole annual value of their vintage, about $125,000,000.

Salisbury, January 25, 1825.

OUR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

All who value the principles of our government cannot but look with great solicitude, to the course that our members of Congress will pursue when they are called upon to vote for the next President. Not so much on account of the result of the election itself, as to the important principle involved in their action. The very key-stone of our republican institutions is the *representative principle*. The people on account of their numbers, cannot assemble together to make laws and direct public affairs, because the assemblage would be too great to act. To avoid this evil, they have fallen on a plan of condensing themselves into a smaller compass. This plan is by *representation*. The people choose AGENTS to meet in Congress,—for what purpose? To carry into effect, the wishes of their constituents; to do what they, the people themselves would do, were they present, then, and there acting and doing for themselves.—Who then can hear without solicitude, that certain of our members of Congress, declare their determination to trample on this fundamental principle of our government; and treat with contempt, the voice and wishes of the people of North-Carolina—their constituents? If they do it, will it not plainly show that they set at naught the will of their constituents, and that they prize the leading principles of our constitution, less than their engagements to CAUCUS? It is said by some of their confidential correspondents, that after the first ballot, they will come over and vote for the man who is the favorite of North-Carolina; but, we ask, does this double course alter the principle of their conduct in the least? They first endeavor to cary into effect the decree of the caucus, but finding this impracticable, they then turn round and support the wishes of the people: that is, the people's wishes are placed second to their own; the principle is first trampled on, and, then, with an ill grace, is taken up out of the dust, and acted on!!

The principle at stake is worth more than the question, who shall succeed? and, it will be well for the people to look to it with a watchful eye. But free governments have never been destroyed by open violence; their ruin has been brought about by one encroachment after another; their agents would first usurp one power and then another, until all were lost. In this government permit the agents of the people, with impunity to trample on the *principle of representation*, and we may soon expect to see the nature of our government undergo an entire change, and republicanism leave our shore for some purer clime. Let the people then be awake; for the principle at stake is even of more importance than who shall be President.

VOTING by PROXIES in CAUCUS!

In the late Congressional Caucus, two members of Congress appeared in that meeting by proxy, and voted by proxy. A peer of the British Parliament can make another Lord of Parliament, his proxy to vote for him in his absence; but, in this country, nothing of the kind has ever before occurred under our constitution; a voter who lies sick in sight of the polls, cannot send in his vote by proxy; but, under the usages of caucus, if a member of Congress be out of the country, (as was actually the case with Col. Tatnal) he may vote in caucus by proxy. The Peers of King Caucus are thus approaching the Peers of King George, in some of their high privileges.

PRESIDENT MONROE.

In the House of Representatives, on the 6th inst. the following communication from the President of the United States, was received:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States:

As the term of my service in this high trust will expire at the end of the present session of Congress, I think it proper to invite your attention to an object very interesting to me, and which, in the movement of our Government, is deemed, on principle, equally interesting to the Public. I have been long in the service of my country, and in its most difficult conjunctures, as well abroad as at home, in the course of which I have had a controul over the public moneys to a vast amount. If, in the course of my service, it shall appear, on the most severe scrutiny, which I invite, that the public have sustained any loss by any act of mine, or of others, for which I ought to be held responsible, I am willing to bear it. If, on the other hand, it shall appear, on a view of the law, and of precedents in other cases, that justice has been withheld from me, in any instance, as I have believed it to be in many, and greatly to my injury, it is submitted whether it ought not to be rendered. It is my wish that all matters of account and claims, between my country and myself, be settled, with that strict regard to justice which is observed in settlements between individuals in private life. It would be gratifying to me, and it appears to be just, that the subject should be now examined, in both respects, with a view to a decision hereafter. No bill would, it is presumed, be presented for my signature, which would operate either for or against me, and I would certainly sanction none in my favor. While here, I can furnish testimony, appplicable to any case, in both views, which a full investigation may require; and the committee to whom the subject may be referred, by reporting facts now, with a view to a decision after my retirement, will allow time for further information, and due, consideration of all matters relating thereto. Settlements with a person in this trust, which could not be made with the accounting officers of the government, should always be made by Congress, and before the public. The cause of the delay in presenting these claims, will be explained to the committee to whom the subject may be referred. It will, I presume, be made apparent that it was inevitable; that from the peculiar circumstances attending each case, Congress alone could decide on it; and that from considerations of delicacy it would have been highly improper for me to have sought it from Congress at an earlier period than that which is now proposed—the expiration of my term in this high trust. Other considerations appear to me to operate with great force, in favour of the measure which I now propose. A citizen who has long served his country, in its highest trusts, has a right, if he has served with fidelity, to enjoy undisturbed tranquility, and peace in his retirement. This he cannot expect to do, unless his conduct, in all pecuniary concerns, shall be placed, by severe scrutiny, on a basis not to be shaken. This, therefore, forms a strong motive with me for the inquiry which I now invite. The public may also derive considerable advantage from the precedent, in the future movement of the government. It being known that such scrutiny was made in my case, it may form a new and strong barrier against the abuse of the public confidence in future.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 5th Jan. 1825.

BATTLE of KING'S MOUNTAIN.

Our readers, we presume, have not forgotten the discussions which were had a year or two since, relative to the merits of the officers who were engaged in the battle of King's Mountain, during the Revolutionary war: and as we lent our columns to that discussion, we feel that we ought to afford every explanation of the subject which may appear, a fair chance to become generally known, we give the following letter from the Raleigh Register, a place in our paper:

Fort Defiance, 24th July, 1823.

DEAR SIR: Some time ago, I saw a publication of some private letters which should have passed between the late Governors Shelby and Sevier, respecting the battle at King's Mountain, which appeared to reflect some disgrace on Col. Campbell, contrary to any thing I had ever heard before, or believed to be true. Since that time I saw the animadversions of Mr. Preston, the grandson of Colonel Campbell, and also the reply of the late Governor Shelby, which publications caused me considerable grief to find (at so distant a period) any thing published, that might in any manner tarnish the reputation of any of the gentlemen above mentioned, as some of them have made their exit to the regions of bliss, where I hope they will all receive everlasting rewards for their patriotic heroism; and in the mean time, their posterity and fellow-citizens ought to remember their achievments, under the auspiciousness of Divine Providence, at that most critical and eventful crisis, with everlasting gratitude; particularly as the complete victory obtained in that battle appeared to change the aspect of our warfare, until we obtained the glorious object we had in view.

In that campaign, I did not make much personal acquaintance with Col. Shelby, but never have had a doubt of his valor and veracity. I think, perhaps, by having no writing to refresh his memory, he has not given some of the Officers who commanded in that battle, all the credit they were entitled to, and he has also misrepresented the position of our troops at the commencement of the attack.

Col. Shelby says, our plan was to surround the mountain, and attack the enemy on all sides, (which is correct.) And he says that Col. Campbell's regiment and his own composed the centre, and that the right wing or column was led by Maj. Winston and Col. Sevier, and the left by Col. Cleveland and Col. Williams; by which we should understand, that our army was formed in only three columns; when, in fact, we were formed in four columns; and Major Winston alone (whose experience and bravery was well known) commanded the right, and not Maj. Winston and Col. Sevier, as mentioned in Gov. Shelby's publication—which would derogate from them both a part of the honor they were entitled to. Col. Cleveland commanded in front of the left column, and whether Col. Williams and his troops were attached to Col. Cleveland's regiment, I know not; but the two centre columns were commanded by Col. Shelby and Col. Sevier, Colonel Campbell having been complimented with the chief command of the whole, as stated by Gov. Shelby.

Gov. Shelby is mistaken as to the number of men that went to the battle. He says he started with 910 men, and was joined by Col. Williams with his men, &c. As very few men under my com-

mand could procure horses fit for the enterprize, I did not pretend to take command of them in that detachment, but went as a common soldier, without attaching myself to any particular regiment, and being privileged to march in any manner that suited me best, both before and after the battle, I endeavored to ascertain the strength of our detachment, and I am convinced that our number in the battle did not exceed 700 men, officers included, and the number of the enemy was 1187.

I cannot believe that Col. Campbell acted cowardly in the aforesaid battle, and Gov. Shelby, in his publication, expresses the same opinion.

As he had the chief command, the duties of that appointment would necessarily draw his attention to every part of the conflict, and he therefore could not be constantly in sight of Col. Shelby or Col. Sevier, and if such an implication had been made in his lifetime, I do not doubt but he could have given a satisfactory account of his conduct.

Neither do I believe that Gov. Shelby or Col. Sevier had any insidious design to eclipse the military fame of Col. Campbell in this battle. Letters were written, but in all probability they might feel a little chagrin at North Carolina for not being so liberal to them and their fellow-citizens of equal rank, as Virginia was to Col. Campbell, though they had discharged their duty as faithfully, and perhaps as importantly as he had done; for the manner of the attack and short duration of the conflict, put it out of the power of the Commander in Chief to display any extraordinary tactics or manœuvres, and that chagrin might excite them in their private correspondence to write more freely to each other, and to mention circumstances that might raise some doubts respecting the valor of Campbell and soothe their own feelings, by placing their own reputation as conspicuous as Col. Campbell's, than they would have done, if they had expected their letters would be published.

Gov. Shelby's mistake in stating the number of our men may easily be accounted for, by the length of time that elapsed between the battle and the time he wrote his reply. No doubt he knew the number of men that crossed the Blue Ridge under his command, and also the number of Col. Campbell's and Col. Sevier's men, and calculated the number of the detachment accordingly; but many of those men had not horses fit for a forced march, and therefore, remained with the footmen; but every man that could get properly fixed, marched off very early in the morning, and there was no time on the way to take a list of their names, or to ascertain their number in any other way, than by the method I pursued, which was to count them as they marched.

I also think that any man that has paid much attention to evidence given by men of undoubted veracity on trials for assaults and batteries, riots and affrays, where there is often not only a contrast, but positive contradictions in the evidence of good men, occasioned by each seeing different parts of the transactions, and by bustle of the bye standers and the agitation of their own minds, not being able to see distinctly and notice deliberately, every part thereof, may easily account for any unguarded expression contained in the private correspondence before alluded to.

From my own observations that day, and from all the reports I have heard since, taking all together, I believe the chief commander, the several officers that commanded columns, and almost every officer and soldier of the whole detachment, fought bravely, and deserved equal honor, according to the sphere in which they acted—but as military fame is precarious, custom has established a rule to consider every officer's reputation at stake according to his rank; and in case of victory, the glory will centre on the highest in command.

I am with due respect your most obedient,

WM. LENOIR.

Maj. James M'Dowell.

JACKSON, the next PRESIDENT.

In a letter from a member of Congress, of the New-York delegation to his friend at geneva, in that state, we find the following paragraph:

"Our political affairs have lately taken a turn in congress, which at once settles the question of the presidential election. The three candidates having the greatest number of votes, and from whom, the constitution prescribes, the president shall be chosen, are, as you doubtless already know, Jackson, Adams, and Crawford. Mr. Clay being entirely out of the question, his friends, in consequence, have gone over to Jackson, which addition to his previous strength, at once gives him a majority of votes in the house, and secures his election. Gen. Andrew Jackson, will therefore be next President. Yours, &c.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to his Friend in this City—dated Washington, 3d January, 1825.

"There is but one expectation here and abroad—Gen. JACKSON, will certainly be Elected. My own belief has always been, that Congress cannot resist the declared will of the People: and that it will be impossible for any combination of minorities to accomplish the election of any of the other Candidates. For independent of the tendency of our Republican System to sanction the voice of the majority, there will be other considerations which must weaken the force of a minority combination;—they must know and feel, that even in power, they could not withstand the shock of public indignation, all must soon be overwhelmed with an opposition wholly irresisitble."

FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 13.

On Friday last, the Steam Boat North-Carolina, on her passage from this place to Wilmington, in turning a point about ten miles from Wilmington, struck on a snag, and immediately filled. The boat had on board, 100 bales of cotton, 250 barrels of flour, and 50 casks of flax seed, a smaller freight than had been taken down by either of the boats at any former trip this season; and of this, only a few barrels of flour and part of the flax seed will be injured.

The passengers, 12 or 14 in number, proceeded immediately in the tow boat, without loss or inconvenience.

It is probable that the North-Carolina is now in Wilmington. *Observer.*

Another Steam Boat lost.—But a few days have elapsed, (says the Mobile Register of the 7th inst.) since we suffered the mortification of noticing the loss of one of our finest steam-boats, by fire We have now to acquaint our readers with the loss of another. On Friday morning, about an hour before day light, the Montgomery, on her passage up, with a full cargo, ran on a snag, about 42 miles above Claiborne, on the Alabama; the boat swung round, and (the snag penetrating her bottom) sunk so suddenly as only to permit the passengers to collect their baggage and effect their escape to shore. We understand most of her cargo to be lost, and a considerable portion of that saved very much injured.

Charleston City Gazette.

Board of Agriculture.—We have the pleasure to state, says the Raleigh Register, that our Legislature has continued in force certain parts of the act for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, with a provision that such counties as have not yet formed Agricultural Societies and entitled themselves to participate in the bounty of the Legislature, may yet have an opportunity of doing so. Besides their share of the money appropriated for premiums, every Agricultural Society which has been recognized by the Board of Agriculture is entitled to a complete set of that valuable Agricultural Work, the American Farmer, published by Mr. Skinner of Baltimore, which is in five quarto volumes; and a member of the Board who contemplates a journey to the northward this summer, is authorised to purchase for each of these Societies, a large and a small plough of the most approved construction, as specimens; some seed wheat of the choicest quality, and a quantity of such grass seeds as are best calculated for cultivation in the southern states.

Is it not strange, that our Farmers in many parts of the State are so blind to their own interest, and to the interest of North-Carolina, as not to place themselves in a situation to participate in the advantages thus gratuitously offered to them by their Legislature for effecting what is so very desirable, an improved mode of cultivating their land, by introducing amongst us whatever has been found advantageous in those of our sister States which have taken the lead in Agricultural pursuits?

The following abstract will afford those at a distance, some idea of the trade of Fayetteville:

Produce shipped from, and merchandize received at, Fayetteville, from 1st Oct. to 1st December 1824.

Bales Cotton 4848—Hhds. Tobacco 207—Bbls Flour 4897—Casks Flax Seed 980. Kegs Tobacco 564—Hhds Sugar 186—Bags Coffee 612—Tons Iron 60 1-2—Bus. Salt 49,190—Pieces Cotton Bagging 347—Casks Lime 470—Bbls Spirits 389.

Mr. Sanders, of North Carolina, has moved an amendment to the Constitution, on the subject of the election of President and Vice President. The distinguishing features of this amendment are as follows:

1. The choice of Electors of President and Vice President by the People, by districts, and on the same day throughout the Union.

2. The election of a candidate by a plurality of votes, if they amount to one third of the whole number of Electors.

3 In case of no other candidate's having a third of all the votes, the House of Representatives to choose from the two persons having the highest numbers of votes.

A letter from Washington, received at Philadelphia, says, that General LAFAYETTE is resolved to visit each of the twenty-four States before his return to France.

The Bank of the United States, on the 3d inst. declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. for the previous six months. *National Journal.*

CAMDEN, JAN. 5.

A lot of prime cotton was sold in this market, yesterday, as high as 14 cents. *Chronicle.*

Our sanguine expectations of the conclusion of a treaty with the Creek Indians, by which a large part, if not the whole, of the territory which they occupy within our limits, was expected to have been acquired, are at an end. The Commissioners have returned, without having been able to effect any thing. *Southern Recorder.*

On Friday last, the books for subscription to the stock of the *Delaware and Hudson* Canal Company, (capital $1,500,000,) were opened at the Tontine Coffee House, New York, and before two o'clock the whole amount was subscribed. *Nat. Journal, 11th inst.*

In the case of Mr. *Fauntleroy*, condemned to death, for forgery, a writ of error was had, wherein the grounds taken, were, that the indictment charged the prisoner with the forgery, and utterance of a forged *deed*, and upon that account, he had been convicted—whereas, the proof showed only, that he had forged *a power of attorney*, conveying away said deed.

Chief Justice Abbott recognized the ingenuity of the argument for the prisoner. The argument on the other side being heard, the Judges reported to the Privy Council, that they had overruled the grounds of appeal. Their decision was confirmed, and Mr. Fauntleroy was to be executed on the 30th November last. *Charleston. Courier.*

A London paper complains of the increase of Attornies—there being 154 applicants at one term.

What would one of our western hunters think of the following advertisement in a Paris paper.

"*To Sportsmen.*—For sale, ten active and healthy foxes:" And what would an inhabitant of one of our Atlantic cities think of the following, in the same paper?

"To-Morrow, (Sunday,) there will be a grand *Combat* at the *Barriere du Combat*, between dogs, wolves, and a wild boar, &c. and a bull and bear bait; to conclude with fire-works."

At a brewery, at Kent, (England) a quantity of tobacco has been proved to be used in the composition of a "stuff" called beer.

The present population of entire Greece, is four million. *ib.*

Philanthropy.—The death of Louis XVIII, has caused to be made known an act of generosity on his part, which is honorable to his memory. For the last four years he annually appropriated 15,000 francs, for the relief of insolvent debtors, chiefly for such as were artisans, deprived of the opportunities of labor. His charity was unostentatious, and his name concealed. In the course of these four years, *one hundred and forty* poor debtors, were thus set at liberty.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Jan. 13.

Cotton, 12 a 13½; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 4½ to 5½; wheat, new 80 a 85 ct.; whiskey, 32½ a 85; peach brandy, 40 a 45; apple do. 40 to 45; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turks Island, 75 80 per bush.; molasses, 28 a 30; sugar, muscovado, 10½ a 11½; coffee, prime, green, 18 a 21; 2d and 3d quality, 17 a 20; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 90 a 92½; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 32 a 33; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3½ a 4; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. OBSERVER.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Jan. 10.

Cotton, S. Island, 26 to 32, stained do. 15 to 18; Maine and Santee, 24 to 26; short staple, 11½ a 15½; Whiskey 26 a 28; Bacon, 6: 7 cts.; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 20 a 23; Cot. Prime Green, 18a 19 Inf. to good, 14½ a 17.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 1½ a 2 per cent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1½ a 2 per cent. dis.

Cottons—Business in produce has opened in good earnest with the New Year. There has been a good demand for Uplands, at an advance of about half a cent on former rates. We now quote Sea-Islands at 26 to 32 cents; Mains and Santees at 24 to 26; and Uplands at 11½ to 15½ cents. *Courier.*

Married,

At New-York, on Friday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Feltus, Mr. Alvah Finch to Miss Harriet Frederica Weed, eldest daughter of Wm. Weed, all of that city.

A gold*finch*, late, in search of seeds
Explor'd a rural bower,
And found amongst luxuriant *weeds*
A little modest flower.

Died,

On the 24th ultimo, Mrs. *Rebecca Brevard*, consort of Capt. Alexander Brevard, of Lincoln county, in the sixty-third year of her age.

She had been married for upwards of forty years, was afflicted with much sickness for most of that time, and her health was uniformly delicate and precarious. She had, notwithstanding, raised a large family of children, to whom she was the kindest and most affectionate of mothers. These, together with her venerable father, her affectionate husband, and many near relatives and friends, are left to lament their irreparable loss. *Catawba Journal.*

Second Edition.

The following appointments have, we understand, been made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate:

Nicholas Biddle, of Pennsylvania, Manuel Evre, of Pennsylvania, E. J. Dupont, of Delaware, Henry Eckford, of New-York, and William Patterson, of Maryland, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States.

William Simmons, of Florida, to be one of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida.

William M'Ree, of North-Carolina, to be Surveyor of the Public Lands in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas. *National Journal.*

Claims on France.—The correspondence communicated with the President's Message of the 23d ult. to the House of Representatives, concerning our claims upon France, discloses no ground of expectation more favorable to a speedy adjustment of these claims, than that communicated during the last session.

It appears from the letter of Mr. Adams to Count de Menou, Charge d'Affaires of France, that the French government had offered to enter into the negociation with the government of the United States, concerning the claims of its citizens on that of France, in connexion with an arrangement concerning the 8th article of the Louisiana treaty. Mr. Adams observes, in reply, that a long negociation with the French government on the subject of this 8th article, has resulted in a thorough conviction that the claim has no foundation in the treaty whatever. The American government is ready and willing to resume the negociation whenever it may suit the views of France, but, "while convinced that the claim is entirely without foundation, they cannot place it on a footing of concurrent negociation, with claims of their citizens, the justice of which is so unequivocal, that they have not even been made the subject of denial." *Savannah Georgian.*

☞ Look at This!

I INTEND removing to Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. some time next Spring; in order to settle with my creditors, I now offer for sale the House and Lot wherein I live, in the East square, on the Main Street in Salisbury. If I do not sell at private sale, before our February Court, I shall then sell at Public sale, on Tuesday of the Court.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Jan. 21st, 1825. 3t44

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trading for the following notes, which were executed by me to William Hogg, in payment for a tract of land, which I purchased from him; which land he had previously conveyed by a deed of trust to Charles Hoover, of Davidson county, viz: One note of thirty dollars, due the 1st of March 1825; One do. of thirty-seven and a half dollars, due the 25th Dec. 1825; and one do. of one hundred dollars, due the 25th dec. 1826.

As the said notes were given for lands which the said Hogg had no right to convey, I am determined not to pay either of them.

JESSE JONES.

January 17. 1825. 3t44p

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, about the 1st of August last, a negro fellow named *Silas*, aged about 24 years, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, tolerable black complexion, and stout built.—He ran away from Thomas M'Ewen, from whom I bought him, and paid $500 for him. It is expected he is lurking about the neighborhood of Mr. Geo. Hartman, dec'd. or between there and John Black's, on M'Caubin's creek. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will either deliver the said negro to me, in Cabarrus county, N. C. or secure him in any jail in the state, so that I may get him again.

THOMPSON HUNT.

Jan. 19. 1825. 2wt43

For Sale,

THAT valuable and well known House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, occupied for the last six years by Cowan & Vail, as a house of entertainment. Its central situation in the town and vicinity to the Court-House; its complete order and convenient arrangement for the entertainment of travellers and country custom; its capacious, well framed, two storied stables; its highly improved garden; its neat and convenient two storied kitchen; its secure frame smoke house and lumber room, with its large cellar, secure and dry at all seasons of the year, together with a never failing well of excellent water, convenient to the house and kitchen, will afford to one wishing to keep a public house advantages not surpassed by any in the state. Any person wishing to purchase, is requested to view the premises, that they may speak for themselves.

Also, about 40 acres of valuable land adjoining the town lands, thirty of which are inclosed and well adapted to the culture of all the products of the country.

I am disposed to sell the above premises upon accommodating terms, which can be known by applying to John Irwin, merchant, of Charlotte, or Thomas L. Cowan, of Salisbury.

JAMES COWAN.

Charlotte, Dec. 3. 1824. '42

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1824. John Scott vs. William Lamm: original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another state, it is ordered by the court, that advertisement be made three weeks, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

3t44 JOHN GILES, Cl'k.

Southern Preacher.

THE subscriber has received a few copies of this admirable collection of sermons, which he offers for sale. The volume is well printed and neatly bound. It contains an animated and interesting view of the great outlines of the Gospel. All the sermons are above mediocrity; and, most of them eloquent and nervous. They are equally interesting to the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist, as they are the productions of these different denominations, and advance nothing that can be offensive to either. The desire to encourage the literature of our own state, we hope, will unite, with respect for the authors, clergymen of our own and the southern states, and, a wish to possess this animated and interesting epitome of evangelical truth, to produce a speedy sale. The industrious, pious and enterprising publisher has a claim on the patronage of a generous and enlightened public.

The subscriber has, also, just opened a package of standard Classical and school books.—Among them are the very excellent geographys of Morse and Woodbridge. These works have received the unqualified approbation of the most celebrated teachers and literary characters, in the United States. They have each their peculiar excellencies, and are accompanied by atlases, of a superior kind. The geography by Morse, is an entire new work, the joint effort of the father and his son. It is an admirable work for schools, academies and colleges, and the teachers will find most of the defects of other works, here supplied. He has, also, Whelpley's compend of history, with notes and questions, by the Rev. Mr. Emerson; Blair's Rhetoric, with questions, at the close of each chapter, by Rev. Mr. Blake; Conversations in Natural Philosophy, with notes and questions, by the same; a beautiful epitome on the Elements of Astronomy, by Wilkins; Valpey's Greek Grammar; cheap, yet neat editions of Milton's Paradise Lost; Cowper's Task; Thompson's Seasons, and Wilbur's biblical Catechism.

These works he will sell as low as they can be purchased, singly, in any of the northern capitals.

He continues his Classical and English school at the old Academy. Parents and guardians may have their children and wards instructed in such branches, as they please, of classical or common literature. JON. O. FREEMAN.

Salisbury, Jan. 17, 1825. '42

To Mechanics.

WE have lately received a general assortment of cabinet-makers and joiners Tools, consisting of all the kinds of Bench moulding, Beading, Sash, Flooring and Ceiling Planes, such as have very seldom been kept in the up country; also, Hand, Pannel, Tenant, Keyhole and Fritt Saws, Edmondston's superior Screw Augers, &c. which will be sold low, by

M'BEE & REINHARDT.

Lincolnton, N. C.

Jan 17, 1825. 3t44

The fine, young, thorough bred Horse

AERONAUT,

DECIDEDLY the finest looking horse of his age, ever produced in the western part of the state, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan county, ten miles north east from Salisbury, and seven south-west from Lexington, at fifteen dollars the season; ten dollars, cash, the single leap; and special contracts will be made for insurance, suited to particular cases and circumstances. The season will commence on the 15th of February and continue until the 1st of August. He will be found constantly at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places, and especially during the terms of the Superior and County Courts at Salisbury and Lexington, at which places he will stand several days each term, if convenient, for the accommodation of gentlemen who have not seen him.

Description.....Aeronaut is a beautiful mahogany bay, with black legs, mane and tail, a star and blaze in his face, four years old next spring, nearly sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, uniting in a high degree, the size, elegance and grandeur of his sire, the imported horse Eagle; with the great substance, symmetry and compactness of his grand-sire, the imported horse Dion. The great strength and weight of body which he will acquire at full age, will entitle him to stand higher as a horse of power, than any imported horse that ever stood in the county, except the imported horse Clown, and to him in that respect he will be at least equal.

He had a few mares last season, from which it appears that he promises fair to attain the reputation of a sure foalgetter; and from his youth, the excellence of his constitution, the fine size, figure and performances of the stock from which he descended, he cannot well fail to produce as fine colts as any horse in America.

PEDIGREE.....Aeronaut was got by the imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; gran-dam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomede, out of a Medley mare, uniting the blood of the imported horses Medley, Fearnought and James, and the thorough bred horse Celer, from which it appears that he must be very nearly, if not entirely, thorough bred, and descended from an ancestry, the most renowned of any horse that has ever appeared in England or America, as will be seen by the following statement:

Eagle was considered the finest and fleetest horse in England, since the days of Childers, and his winnings amounted to ninety-three thousand dollars; he was got by Volunteer; Volunteer by Eclipse, Eclipse by Marsque and Marsque by the Devonshire or Flying Childers, the fleetest horse ever known in England. Eagle's dam was got by Highflyer, a horse little, if any, inferior to the above celebrated Eclipse, generally admitted to be the best horse that ever was in England, or perhaps in the world, as appears by the statement made in his recommendation and pedigree now in my possession; his gran-dam by Enquirer, &c. Dion was got by Spadille, one of the best sons of the same celebrated Highflyer; his dam by the Pacolet, &c. He was famed for his great speed and bottom, having run with such unusual honesty as to win four mile heats twice in one week; he was the sire of Gattalin, Don Quixotte, and many other capital racers, all of which united with the blood of the above famous horses in America, viz: Diomede, Medley, James, Fearnought and Celer, constitute a pedigree inferior to few, if any, horses ever bred in America.

All reasonable measures will be directed to prevent unfortunate accidents, but no responsibility will be admitted for any that may occur.

ROBERT MOORE.

January 20, 1825. 4t45

Entry takers' warrants,

For sale at this Office.

The Muse.

SYMPATHY.

Ah! why was the tear formed to flow
O'er the anguish it cannot retrieve?
Or the sigh for the victim of woe,
When the means are too scant to relieve?

Must the bosom of sympathy mourn?
Must friendship and virtue repine?
Must the heart that is tender be torn,
When its passion is pure and divine?

Your pity must often befriend,
And the heart that has feeling must grieve!
When the hand is forbid to extend,
And the wish is the all we can give.

But the heart that has wishes to bless,
Reflects the same pleasure that's given,
And the tear that can drop at distress,
Is the alms that's accepted in Heaven.

HEART'S EASE.

I used to love thee, simple flow'r,
To love thee dearly when a boy;
For thou did'st seem, in childhood's hour,
The smiling type of childhood's joy.

But now thou only mock'st my grief,
By waking thoughts of pleasure fled;
Give me—give me the withered leaf,
That falls on autumn's bosom—dead.

For that ne'er tells of what has been,
But warns me what I soon shall be:
It looks not back to pleasure's scene,
But points unto futurity.

I love thee not, thou simple flow'r,
For thou art gay and I am lone—
Thy beauty died with childhood's hour—
The Heart's Ease from my path is gone.

MANGUILLO.

Since for kissing thee, Manguillo,
My mother scolds me all the day,
Let me have it quickly, darling!
Give me back my kiss, I pray.

If we have done aught amiss,
Let's undo it while we may;
Quickly give me back the kiss,
That she may have nought to say.

Do! she keeps so great a pother,
Chides so sharply, looks so grave;
Do, my love, to please my mother,
Give me back the kiss I gave.

Out upon you, false Manguillo!
One you give, but two you take;
Give me back the two, my darling,
Give me them.....*for mother's sake.*

Moral and Religious.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: I send you an extract from a letter of the Rev. Hugh Wilson, missionary, to his relatives and friends in Iredell county. As Mr. Wilson has an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances in Western Carolina, I doubt not but his letter will be gratifying to many of your readers.

A CONSTANT READER.

"*Monroe, Chickasaw, Sept.* 16, 1824.

"In review of the past year, we find occasion for much humility and gratitude; and we believe for the most confident reliance on Divine providence for time to come. Some inconsiderable difficulties have actually arisen, others of a more formidable nature have threatened us; but out of them all, the Lord has delivered us. At present we believe that, as far as our connexion with the Indians is concerned, our prospects are as pleasing as they have been at any former period. Our school is still popular and flourishing. The number on the list is sixty. With respect to three or four, it is uncertain whether they will return. Only one individual has been finally taken from school through disaffection, either of the children or of the parents: but in many cases, we have much to complain of, from the irregularity with which the children have been kept at school, or rather with which they have been permitted to remain at school; for in most cases we believe it is contrary to the wish of the children that they are absent.—Two of our boys have made considerable proficiency in Arithmetic: almost the whole school writes well on slates. Thirteen read in the Old Testament, and have written a little on paper. Twelve read in the New Testament; and 6 or 8 more will soon read. All those who began at the commencement of our school and have been tolerably uniform in their attendance, are now reading. Two who have not been in school more than six months write well, and read with care in the New Testament. In a word, the proficiency of all those who have attended school with a tolerable degree of regularity, has been highly gratifying.

After another year's experience we are not disposed to recall any thing that was said in our last year's communication, on the comparative ease with which the children may be governed. We have proved them not only capable of being governed by the mildest measures, but also submissive to the most rigid discipline. Attendance on divine service on the Lord's day is as general and respectful as formerly. Most of those who have hitherto discovered serious anxiety about their eternal interest, still appear equally, and many of them increasingly, concerned on this all important subject. As formerly this attention is chiefly among the blacks. Although these ill fated fellow creatures are not the persons for whose benefit we are supported here by the Christian public, we doubt not but that it will rejoice the heart of every sincere friend of the cause of Christ to hear of their becoming the hopeful subjects of the rich blessings of the gospel. There is joy in heaven over every sinner that repenteth, without distinction of nation or color. Fifteen or twenty have been uniformly serious for more than a year past. Two of the natives in our neighborhood, we think give evidence of being new creatures. One of them is a very interesting woman of perhaps 25 years of age, who has a white man for her husband. She has learned to read well, almost without any assistance. Her husband is very friendly with us; attends preaching punctually; and is on the whole an inoffensive good member of society. The other is a younger sister, who is one of our foremost scholars. They are of the most wealthy and respectable family of the nation. They have both been uniformly serious for nearly two years. They talk without reserve about their own experience, and frequently in a manner highly gratifying to us. They appear to possess a tenderness of conscience which is perhaps seldom witnessed among those who are better acquainted with the frailties of Christians.

It is probably known to most of those who will see this letter, that some preparations have been made for a local school in connexion with our mission. The care of this school has been committed to myself. We have nearly completed two dwelling houses, one 18 ft. square, the other 16 by 24; a kitchen and school house each 18 by 20 all of neatly hewed logs—a stable, corn-crib, meat-house, and milk-house of rough hewed logs. We have a field of five acres in corn, a garden of half an acre under cultivation, and a field of 10 acres nearly cleared, but not fenced. We hope to open school in a month or six weeks; but we do not expect to take in more than 20 or 25 scholars. Twelve or fourteen will attend school from home.

Some account will no doubt be expected of our pecuniary necessities. On this subject our prospects at present are gloomy. By a late communication from our society, we were informed, that they had not only drained their treasury, but money to the amount of $300 or $400 had been borrowed for us. The necessary demands of the two establishments between this and the first of Jan. 1825, will be very considerable. In Nov. we must lay in our pork. We suppose 450 or 500 dollars will be necessary for this purpose. By the first of Dec. we shall have 6 hired hands to pay for a year's service, at 150 dollars each, this will amount to 900 dollars. Our year's supply of salt, sugar, coffee, iron &c. &c. will amount to something considerable. Were it not that we know that the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof, the silver and the gold, and the cattle upon a thousand hills, we should despair of having these wants supplied. But we believe that the work in which we are engaged is his; and we trust as in time past, he will still provide for us."

P. S. Money for the Chickasaw mission may be sent by mail, or private conveyance, to Thos. Flemming, King-street, Charleston, S. Carolina.

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

In the Senate of the United States on the 3d instant, Mr. Smith from the Joint Committee appointed to announce to General La Fayette the passage of the act in his favor, and to request his acceptance of the provision made for him, reported to the Senate the following copy of an address of the committee to the General, and his reply:

From the Joint Committee to General La Fayette.

GENERAL: We are a Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, charged with the office of informing you of the passage of an act, a copy of which we now present. You will perceive from this act, sir, that the two Houses of Congress, aware of the large pecuniary as well as other sacrifices which your long and arduous devotion to the cause of freedom has cost you, have deemed it their privilege to reimburse a portion of them, as having been incurred in part on account of the United States. The principles that have marked your character will not permit you to oppose any objection to the discharge of so much of the national obligation to you as admits of it. We are directed to express to you the confidence, as well as the request, of the two Houses, that you will, by an acquiescence with their wishes in this respect, add another to the many and signal proofs you have afforded of your esteem for a people, whose esteem for you can never cease until they have ceased to prize the liberty they enjoy, and emulate the virtues by which it was acquired. We have only to subjoin an expression of our gratification in being the organs of this communication, and of the distinguished personal respect with which we are,

Your obedient servants,

SAMUEL SMITH, ROBT. Y. HAYNE, D. BOULIGNY, } *Committee of the Senate.*

WM. S. ARCHER, S. VAN RENSSELAER, PHILIP S. MARKLEY, } *Committee of the House of Reps.*

Washington, Jan. 1, 1825.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE'S REPLY.

Washington, Jan. 1, 1825.

Gentlemen of the Committee of both Houses of Congress:

The immense and unexpected gift, which, in addition to former and considerable bounties, it has pleased Congress to confer on me, calls for the warmest acknowledgments of an old American soldier and adopted son of the United States—two titles dearer to my heart than all the treasures of the world.

However proud I am of every sort of obligation received from the people of the U. S. and their Representatives in Congress, the large extent of this benefaction might have created in my mind feelings of hesitation, not inconsistent, I hope, with those of the most grateful reverence. But the so very kind resolution of both Houses, delivered by you, gentlemen, in terms of equal kindness, precludes all other sentiments but those of the lively and profound gratitude of which, in respectfully accepting the munificent favor, I have the honor to beg you will be the organ.

Permit me, also, gentlemen, to join a tender of my affectionate personal thanks to the expression of the highest respect, with which I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

LA FAYETTE.

BEAUTY.

The following respecting the preservation of the beauty of Young Ladies is from the *Medical Advertiser.*

On Restoring Color to the Face.

1st. Let her go to bed at ten o'clock—nine if she pleases. She must not grumble if she does not sleep for the first night or two, and thus lay ruminating on the nocturnal pleasures from which she has thus cut herself off, but persist steadily for a few nights, when she shall find that habit will produce as happy a sleep as that which followed a late ball.

2d. Let her rise about 6 o'clock in summer, and about eight in winter, immediately brush her mouth well with a tooth brush and cold water, then take a spoonful of the following mixture:

Of decoction of bark, six ounces,
Of tincture of bark, one ounce,
Of diluted sulphuric acid, one drachm,
Mix—after which, breakfast within an hour.

3d. Her breakfast should be something more solid than a cup of trashy tea, and a thin slice of bread and butter. She should take an egg or two, a little cold meat, or a cup of chocolate.

4th. She should not sit reading romances all day by the fire, or indulge herself with thinking upon the perfidy of false swains, or the despair of a pining damsel, but bustle about, walk or ride, or make puddings; and when she feels hungry, eat a mutton chop or custard, with a glass of wine.

5th. Let her dine upon mutton or beef without fat, but she need not turn away occasionally from a fowl or any thing equally as good, only observe to drink but little during dinner.

6th. She must not take three or four cups of tea, but one or two, and pretty strong, at about two hours after dinner.

7th. Let her eat a custard for supper, or a basin of sago and wine, or any light thing of the kind, and then in a little time after let her go to bed.

8th. Let her read if she will read—no die away love tales, but humorous works, so as to keep the mind unincumbered with heavy thoughts.

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT $2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1 Prize of	500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is	$500
1 do.	$300 (Family Coach)	is	300
1 do.	$250 (Gig)	is	250
1 do.	$180 (do.)	is	180
1 do.	$130 (do.)	is	130
2 do.	$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw Gin	is	200
2 do.	$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2 do.	$20 (Bedsteads)	is	40
3 do.	$14 (a set of Tables)	is	42
2 do.	$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3 do.	$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is	30
1 do.	$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
10 do.	$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is	60
10 do.	$5 (Hats)	is	50
1 do.	$4 (Candlestand)	is	4
1 do.	$3 (do.)	is	3
20 do.	$3 (do.)	is	60
300 do.	$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is	600
431 do.	$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.	is	431
793			$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, North-Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1825.

Clarissa Alexander	Thomas Lanson
Pega Alexander.	David Long
Thomas Black	John Long.
Adaline Bradshaw	Archibald Morrison
Lauren Bates	Abigail Morrison.
John Barnhart.	John Patterson
Mary Coram.	Henry N. Pharr
George B. Friend	Robert Pickens.
Tobias Furr	Thomas H. Robison
Jacob File	George Rose.
Robert Fleming.	Altona L. Smith
Jacob C. Goodman	Asa Smith, 2
James Garner	William M. Stinson
Samuel Gauger.	Hug. Smith.
Franklin Harris	Hiram Turner
Samuel Huie	Peter Troutman.
Jane M. Hope	John M. Wilson
Levy Hope.	Exidos Whitley.
John Jarrot.	

3t42 D. STORKE, A. P. M.

New Cash Store.

I HAVE just opened a new and extensive assortment of seasonable and fashionable

GOODS,

which I have carefully selected from the markets of Philadelphia and New-York, and purchased with *cash*; and I now offer them to the public at the lowest prices. However, I do not wish the public to take my word for it, but will thank them to call and examine for themselves, as I feel satisfied that I can offer them inducements to "call again." Even those who have not the cash to purchase, will do me a favor by calling, and examining my prices. A. TORRENCE.

Salisbury, Dec. 5, 1824 35

New Supply of Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving and opening a large and general assortment of all kinds of *Goods*, at his store in Salisbury, from Philadelphia and New-York; and has made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell very low. His customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

J. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 1824. 6mt48

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds, received in exchange.

A Tanner, wanted.

ONE of sober, industrious habits, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement from the subscribers.

Apply soon. THOMPSON & HUNT.

Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. Oct. 4, 1824. } 27

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

Stomachick Elixir of Health.

Of this universally esteemed Medicine, there are thousands throughout the United States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last 20 years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public, for the relief and cure of obstinate Coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common Coughs and Colds which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the whooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is also an effectual remedy for the dysentery or lax, the summer complaint in children, severe gripings, and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared, only by Dr. T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Sheriffs' Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

Estate of Alex. Long, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, *Executor.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 40

Mail Stage Body.

FOR sale, at the shop of the subscriber, a good, substantial *mail stage* body, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber, at his coach-making shop, Salisbury.

SAM'L. LANDER.

Dec. 13, 1824.

Stick Gig, for Sale.

The subscriber has also for sale at his shop, a very good *stick gig*, almost new, with a first rate *harness* to it. I will also sell the gig very low.

Also, one other Gig, without harness, is for sale, very cheap, as above.

SAM'L. LANDER.

Dec. 13. '36

Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their *STORE* in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, *monthly*, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. MURPHY & BROWN.

Concord, Sept. 1824. 148

☞ Country Produce, of all kinds, received in exchange for Goods.

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28

Boot and Shoe Establishment

REMOVED.

EBENEZER DICKSON takes this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his *shoe-shop* from the house he formerly occupied, and has taken the house owned by Mr. Thomas Todd, nearly opposite Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, on Main-street, Salisbury; where he will carry on, as usual, the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its various branches, in a style of neatness and durability which, he believes, cannot be surpassed by any in the state. All orders from a distance, for work in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824. 1y

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 16th of October, 1824, a negro man named *Adam*, aged 27 years. He was lodged in the jail of Randolph county on the 19th or 20th inst.; and was taken out of said jail on the 8th of November, 1824, by the subscriber, and taken on home, with a pair of hand-cuffs on. On arriving at the subscriber's house, on the 9th of November, 1824, he was left in a room with a small boy; whilst the family was at supper in another room, by some means Adam slipt out of the door, and made his escape. At the time he was taken up, he had several free papers in his possession.

The said boy Adam has a scar on his right hand, occasioned by a wagon wheel. He had on, when he went away, a snuff-colored surtout coat, with hand-cuffs, well rivetted. He has heretofore passed as a brickmaker, and as a free man when last taken up. One hundred dollars reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro.

'2t44 MACK CRUMP.

Davidson county, N. C. Nov. 9, 1824.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November term, 1824. James Henson *versus* James Huie: Original attachment returned levied on land. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Huie, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of our court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday of February, 1825, and plead, or the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

R. SIMONTON, Cl'k.

Price adv. $4 75. 3mt50

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, 1824. David Burton *vs.* Leonard Binnager; original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, by court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Stokes county, at the court-house in Germanton, on the 2d Monday in March, 1825, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken against him.

6t45 MATTHEW R. MOORE, Cl'k.

Printing, of every description.

PROMPTLY executed at this office, in a style of workmanship corresponding with the improvements of the time.